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The Daily Gazetteer.

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№ 364.

WHEN the Leaders of the late Oppoſition to the Meaſures of the Government, had, by their Conduct, made it juſtly ſuſpected, that they were engaged in Deſigns deſtructive of the Conſtitution, and were preparing the Way for the Pretender, they always affected to treat every ſuch putation with the utmoſt Contempt and Reſtment, as not only a ſcandalous but a ridiculous perſion upon their Characters, and calculated with other View, than to invalidate and diſcredit their quiries into the Conduct of the Adminiſtration; y affirm'd, that Jacobitiſm had been long exploded; t there were few or no Jacobites in the Nation; t tho' the Heads of that Party did concur in Meaes with them, yet that nothing could be reaſonably ferred from thence, becauſe thoſe Gentlemen had ſaken thoſe narrow and ſlaviſh Notions, and were w become Converts to them, and acted in Concert th them, upon Principles of Liberty and the Reolution.

IT cannot be denied but Men *may* be convinced of eir Errors, and may change their Opinions, upon ry worthy Motives, and with very ſincere Intenons, and diſcover the ſame Zeal and Fervour for eir latter, as their former Principles, how contrary ever they may be to one another; but then it muſt allowed on the other hand, that Prejudices early bibed, and firmly rooted, which were deeply imnted in us in our Youth, and afterwards heighthen- by the Spirit of Party and Oppoſition, require ſome ime and ſome Reflection to remove: a ſudden and mediate Tranſition from Opinions or Principles, not ly directly oppoſite, but abſolutely abhorrent to each her, is unnatural, and conſequently to be ſuſpected; nothing but a Miracle can work ſuch a Converſion. AND yet this is what ſome Perſons have endeavour- to perſuade the World to believe of the moſt open, oſt avow'd, and moſt determin'd Jacobites in the ingdom; thoſe very Men who were known to have en deeply engaged in all the Meaſures of the Preender, and had fled from the Juſtice of their Country that Account, were repreſented all at once, as the oſt hearty Friends to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhent, and the moſt zealous Aſſertors of the Liberties the People, without any regard to Diſtinction of rties, but intirely diveſted of all Prejudices, and ting upon no other Motives but the publick Good.

THO' nothing is more certainly known, than at e ſame time that theſe *pretended Converts* were reſented to the World in this View, and placed in fair and advantageous a Light, in order to reconle the Nation to that abſurd and prepoſterous Union, *Coalition of Parties*, which was then the favourite cheme, that even at that very Time, when they ere made to appear under ſo amiable a Character, that of Friends to Liberty, and to the Succeſſion his Majeſty's illuſtrious Family (which can only cure that invaluable Bleſſing) they were ſecretly rrying on Deſigns totally ſubverſive of both, and deavouring to take the Advantage of that Ferment, d thoſe ill Humours, which had been induſtriouſly ls'd in the Nation, by the Writings of their new llies, to deſtroy the preſent Eſtabliſhment, and to ear the Way for another Revolution.

THE late Elections they thought would be a Conncture, as favourable as they could wiſh, to carry eir Projects into Execution; the Spirit of Diſcord ey knew was gone Abroad, and ſuch an Opporunity as that, was what they wanted and hoped, to ake the proper Uſe of it, and to improve it to eir own Advantage. Agents or Emiſſaries were mploy'd in the ſeveral Counties in *England*, where ey had any Influence or Authority, to keep the abble in Readineſs to march under their reſpective eaders, at the Time appointed for entering upon ction; the whole Body of Tories or Jacobites in the ingdom ſeem'd to be in Motion, and it was geneally underſtood by them, that the new Elections ere to be the forerunner of a new Eſtabliſhment. t was whiſper'd about too among the Party, that oreign Aſſiſtance would not be wanting, if a ſuitable pirit was ſhewn on this Occaſion; and as it was the aſt Effort they were ever likely to be able to make, they were determined to uſe their utmoſt Power, Credit and Authority, to render it effectual.

BUT happily for the Nation, this Scheme, like all their former ones, proved abortive; for the Parliament was diſſolved, and the Time of the Elections appointed much ſooner than they expected, and before their Deſign was ripe for Execution. This unforeſeen Event intirely defeated all their Meaſures; they never imagin'd it, and therefore never provided againſt it. The ſame evil Genius or malignant Star, which always predominated over their Affairs, and thwarted their beſt-concerted Purpoſes, accompanied them alſo in this; they ſaw all their Hopes blaſted, and their Projects diſconcerted, by the Interpoſition of one little unlooked-for Occurrence, and by that Means an Opportunity loſt, which in all Probability they will never be hereafter in any Condition to retrieve.

I would not be thought to inſinuate, that if they had been able to have put their Project in Execution, there would have been any great Likelihood of their ſucceeding in it: I am convinced, the better and wiſer Part of the Nation are too ſenſible of the Happineſs and Proſperity they enjoy under his Majeſty's mild and auſpicious Government, to wiſh to change it for any other; eſpecially for ſuch a Government as muſt neceſſarily be introduced under ſuch a Perſon, as thoſe *Friends of Liberty* would have ſeated on the Throne of theſe Kingdoms; a Perſon nurſed up from his Infancy in the Boſom of the worſt kind of Tyranny and Superſtition, *French* Tyranny and *Romiſh* Superſtition; who beſides this, muſt have entertained the ſtrongeſt Prejudices, and conceived the moſt irreconcileable Averſion to this Nation, for the Injuries and Injuſtice which he has been taught to believe he has received from it; whoſe mean Genius and monkiſh Education, muſt render him utterly incapable of the Task of Government, much more of the Government of a great and free People, jealous and tenacious of their Liberties, and happy under Laws of their own making; and a Conſtitution fram'd and modell'd by themſelves; a Conſtitution abſolutely inconſiſtent with the Notions he has imbibed, and thoſe Principles of arbitrary Power which have been inculcated in him: But whatever the Succeſs might have been, yet as an Enterprize of that Kind was projected, and ready for Execution about the Time of the late Elections, there was then a Concurrence of ſo many Circumſtances ſeemed to favour ſuch a Deſign, that it muſt have coſt much Blood and Treaſure to have ſuppreſs'd it: The Parliament was diſſolved, and no extraordinary Powers veſted in the Crown to ſupply the want of one, till another could be convened, as has been always uſual in ſuch Emergencies; the Elections gave the Rabble of every County a Pretence to aſſemble themſelves together; all Sorts of Artifices were made uſe of to incenſe the People againſt the King, the Adminiſtration, and the laſt Parliament; and the groſſeſt Falſhoods and Miſrepreſentations of their Conduct and Proceedings, were diſperſed about the Kingdom with ſo much Zeal and Induſtry, that thoſe that lived at a Diſtance from the Scene of Affairs, and were unacquainted with the Temper and Diſpoſition of People, ſtruggling and contending for Power, and to what unjuſtifiable Lengths Party Rage and Malice, irritated and provoked by repeated Defeats, and a long Series of Diſappointments will carry ſuch Men, might naturally imagine, that not only the King and his Miniſters, but both Houſes of Parliament, had been in a Conſpiracy to ſeize upon the Liberties of the Nation, and to eſtabliſh an abſolute Monarchy.

I do not pretend to ſay, that all that oppoſed the Adminiſtration, concurred in thoſe Meaſures, or were privy to this Deſign; for however violent Paſſions and ſtrong Reſentments might hurry ſome beyond all the Bounds of Decency and Moderation, yet, without queſtion, many of thoſe Gentlemen that were diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Patriots*, meant, in reality, no more by all their extraordinary Zeal and Warmth, than to diſtreſs the King's Affairs, and by that Means to force themſelves into Power; but then the Methods that they made uſe of to obtain this End, were ſo extravagant, and carried on with ſo much Rage and Bitterneſs, that the Jacobite Faction, who co-operated with the diſcontented Whigs, in all their Schemes of Oppoſition to his Majeſty's Meaſures, ſoon perceiving that the Strength and Credit they gained by ſuch a formidable Alliance, would give new Life and Spirit to their Cauſe, (before that Time, indeed, in the moſt declining Way, and ſunk into the loweſt Degree of Contempt) they ſeemed determined that ſo fair an Opportunity ſhould not be loſt, to ſet their grand Machine in Motion; for they were very ſenſible, that whatever Reformation might be propoſed to be made in the preſent State or Situation of Things; or whatever fine Plans of Government might be laid down by their new Friends, that all Attempts to alter or new model the Conſtitution, or introduce another Syſtem of Government, muſt, if they had ſucceeded, have been of a very ſhort Duration, and could have ended in no other Alternative, but either returning back to our former Eſtabliſhment, or intirely deſtroying all the Footſteps and Traces of it, by calling in the *Pretender*.

BUT tho' the Jacobites kept their Deſigns extremely ſecret, and ſheltered themſelves under that Diſguiſe, which their Friends in the Oppoſition had helped them to, by propagating the Notion of a *Coalition of Parties*, yet out of the Abundance of their Joy, for the promiſing aſpect of their Affairs, they could not refrain ſometimes from dropping ſome looſe Hints and diſtant Intimations of their Hopes and Expectations; thoſe publick Papers that were known to be at their Devotion, and liſted in their Service, every now and then threw out an Article of News relating to the *Pretender*, under the ſoft Title of the *Chevalier de St. George*; in which they never failed to beſtow high Encomiums on his private Character and perſonal Qualities; and above all, on the great Regard and Affection that he had for the *Engliſh* Nation; the Bravery and Gallantry of his Son, when a Voluntier in the *Spaniſh* Army in *Italy*, were likewiſe the Subject of much Panegyrick, and repreſented in Terms as ſtrong, as if they had been recounting the Actions of the greateſt Hero of the Age; in order, as it is naturally to be imagined, to give the People favourable Impreſſions of a Family, which the Leaders of the *Jacobites*, taking Advantage of our Diviſions, had deſigned ſhould reign over us, and to prepare the Way for their more eaſy Reception.

IT is alſo very notorious, that during the whole Courſe of the late Oppoſition, many of thoſe Writings, which attacked with the greateſt Virulence the Rights and Powers of the Crown, and that run in the true Republican Strain, were writ by profeſs'd Jacobites; thoſe very Men, who upon all other Occaſions had maintained, that the Commands of the Prince ought to be the Laws to the Subject, and that abſolute Rule was the Right of the one, and implicite Obedience the Duty of the other, were now for leaving hardly any Power at all in the Crown, or any Reſtraint at all on the People; ſo rightly did they fall in with the Spirit and Temper of that Oppoſition, which whether deſignedly or not, they knew muſt in its Conſequences, neceſſarily promote their Views, and lay a Foundation for that Eſtabliſhment which they themſelves, unſupported by ſuch Diviſions among their Enemies, had been ſo long labouring at in vain.

HOWEVER different therefore the Ends of the two Factions of Jacobites and diſcontented Whigs might be, it is very evident, that the Means they imployed to accompliſh them were the ſame; both agreed to diſtreſs the Government, and to oppoſe with all their Power and Credit, all the Meaſures that were taken for the publick Service, and they acted in the moſt perfect Concert and Unanimity with one another on all ſuch Occaſions; they mutually ſupported one another in all Debates, and joined very affectionately together in all Votes; they never differ'd in Opinion in any Affair of a political Concern, but ſpoke and acted always in the ſame Manner, and reaſoned altogether upon the ſame Principles; they aſſiſted each other both in their Elections in the Country, and when the Merits of them came to be heard before the Houſe, there ſeemed indeed all thro' their publick Conduct, to be no difference of Intereſt, or diſtinction of Parties between them; but he that was a Friend or Well-wiſher to one Party, was conſidered as equally ſo to the other, and was accordingly careſſed and ſupported alike by both.

BUT notwithſtanding the Jacobites wore this Maſk, and pretended to have renounced all their old

old Notions, and to be moved only by the *Spirit of Liberty*, and a hncere Concern for the Intereſt of their Country; yet nothing is more evident, than that they made uſe of that Diſguiſe, only to conceal their Deſigns, till their Friends the Patriots, had raiſed ſuch a Ferment, and kindled ſuch a Flame in the Nation, as might afford them a favourable Conjuncture to diſcover themſelves; and indeed, however they might colour or varniſh over their Deſigns, it would certainly be the greateſt Jeſt in the World to imagine, that ſuch determined Enemies to the preſent Conſtitution and Eſtabliſhment, as they have always ſhewn themſelves to be, ſhould have nothing further in View in ſo long an Oppoſition, carried on with ſuch an unuſual Spirit, and ſupported by ſuch extraordinary Methods, but a Change in the Adminiſtration, and an Alteration of Meaſures; but who indeed can doubt of their Intentions, after they have explained them ſo fully themſelves? After they have made ſo publick, ſo daring, and ſo inſolent an Attack, upon the Laws and Conſtitution of this Kingdom, in the very Face of the ſupreme Courts of Judicature, and in the moſt open Defiance of the Juſtice of the Nation? Who can believe, that their Aim was only at the Adminiſtration, when the Sacred Perſon of his Majeſty himſelf, was treated in ſuch a Manner as would be Indecent, if not Criminal, in me to repeat? When the whole Legiſlature were repreſented as an Aſſembly of Tyrants and Oppreſſors; and their Laws, which ought always to be held Sacred and Venerable, were vilified in Terms of the utmoſt Indignity and Reproach? Now they are grown deſperate, and ſee no Hopes of ever accompliſhing their Purpoſes; this is the Senſe, that this Faction have given us to underſtand they have of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, the Laws and Government of *Great Britain*; theſe are the Fruits of that boaſted *Coalition of Parties*, of that *unnatural Conjunction* of diſcontented *Whigs* and *Jacobites*; this will ſufficiently convince us of the real Intentions of the latter, whatever Shapes they aſſumed, or under what Diſguiſes ſoever they appeared, to deceive and amuſe us; for ſurely it can be eaſily imagined, who formed and concerted this Project, by the Implement that was employed to put it in Execution, who is a Nonjuring Parſon.

LONDON.

Yeſterday Morning the Queen and Princeſſes Caroline and Mary, came from Kenſington and viewed the Apartments, fine Paintings and Pictures, at the Duke of Montague's Houſe in Privy Garden.

The ſame Day Mr. Hartley, one of the King's Meſſengers, arrived Expreſs with Diſpatches from Hanover, to her Majeſty at Kenſington.

A Proclamation will ſoon be iſſued out for electing a new Peer for Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Balcarras deceaſed.

Her Majeſty has preſented the Princeſs Royal with a rich Pearl Necklace, which her Majeſty wore when Princeſs of Anſpach.

Laſt Sunday Morning died at his Houſe at Milbourn Port, in the County of Somerſet, George Malden, Eſq; a Gentleman juſt come of Age and to a plentiful Fortune.

The Right Honourable the Counteſs of Farmanagh, who has been very dangerouſly Ill at her Houſe in Little Chelſea, is now in a fair Way of Recovery.

A few Days ſince died at his Seat at Burſtall, in the County of Leiceſter, Charles Boyle, Eſq; a Gentleman remarkable for his extenſive Charity to the Poor.

On Tueſday laſt Peter Newland of the Devizes, in the County of Wilts, Eſq; was married at Chelſea College to Miſs Mary Hedges, Daughter of Watkin Hedges, Eſq; a very beautiful young Lady with a Fortune of 17,000 l.

Yeſterday Morning the Lord George Bentick, Brother to his Grace the Duke of Portland, ſet out for his Grace's Seat at Bulſtrode, in the County of Bucks.

Yeſterday Morning one Elliot, a Maſter Wheelwright in the Bread Sanctuary, Weſtminſter, ran backwards the Length of the Mall in St. James's Park for 5 l. the Time given was eight Minutes, which he performed in Seven, before a great Number of People.

Laſt Monday Morning between ten and eleven o'Clock one Mr. Cole, a Drover, going over Houndſlow Heath to Stains, was attacked on the ſaid Heath by a ſingle Highwayman, who robbed him of 83 l. and then made the Drover diſmount, and cut his Horſe's Bridle, Girth, &c. and then made off towards the Powder Mills.

On Saturday laſt a great Match at Cricket was play'd on Moulſeyhurſt, in the County of Surry, between eleven Men of Middleſex, and eleven Men of Surry; but the latter beat the former by five Notches.

At the Aſſizes at Bridgenorth, for the County of Salop, which ended on Friday laſt, when Samuel Tricket was capitally convicted for Horſe ſtealing.

John Morgan, John Gardiot, Thomas Jones and Samuel Simpſon, were caſt for Tranſportation.

After which the Judges ſet out for the Aſſizes at Hereford.

Late on Monday Night laſt, ſeveral idle and diſorderly Perſons were taken up at the Welch Fair, and being carried before Juſtice Wroth, were by him committed to New Priſon.

Yeſterday William Swain and William Smith, who were found in the Furze Hedge near Tyburn with a great Quantity of Lead, which has ſince been owned by Mr. Thomas Morgan, and the Plough Coulter by Mr. John Wagen, were re-examined by Colonel de Veil, and by him committed to Newgate for the Felony.

We hear that the two Malefactors, condemn'd at the laſt Aſſizes for the County of Surry, will be executed on Saturday next at Kingſton.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 150 3-4ths. India 177. South Sea 99 1-half. Old Annuity 114 1-4th. New ditto 111 1-8th. Three per Cent. 104 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 115 7-8ths. Royal-Aſſurance 109. London-Aſſurance 14 3-4ths. African 16. India Bonds 7 l. 5 s. to 5 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. 16 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 16 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 7 l. 15 s. Prem. Sak Tallies 3 3-4ths to 6 Premium. Engliſh Copper 21. 6 s. Welſh ditto no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-half per Cent Premium. Million Bank 117.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament for building a Bridge croſs the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Weſtminſter, to the oppoſite Shore in the County of Surry, having appointed the Payments to be made into the Bank of England by the Contributors to the ſaid Lottery, and given Notice thereof in the London Gazette, purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act: And it having ſince been repreſented to the ſaid Managers and Directors, that it will be more convenient to have the Times of Payment enlarged, the ſaid Managers and Directors do therefore give Notice, that they have enlarged the Times of Payment in Manner following; that is to ſay, twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of Subſcribing, for which Purpoſe, Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued ſo to the 14th Day of October next; forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 30th Day of November following, and the remaining forty Shillings on or before the 29th Day of January next.

WHereas a large Dog of the Pointing Kind, Liver Colour'd and White, with two yellow Balls over his Eyes, alſo ſome Yellow on each Cheek, and anſwers to the Name of Rover, did on Sunday the Firſt of this Inſtant Auguſt, run away from the Town of Shipſton upon Stower, in Worceſterſhire, and was ſeen to take the London Road. This is to give Notice, that whoever will bring the ſaid Dog to Mrs. Conqueſt in Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomsbury, London; or to Mr. Thomas Middleton, in the ſaid Town of Shipſton, ſhall have Half a Guinea Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

This Day is Publiſhed.
(Price 2 s. 6 d. unbound)

A True Account of the Doctrine of Chriſt, and of the Primitive Church, with Reſpect to the Euchariſt: Occaſioned by a Conference with the Author, attacked by a Romiſh Prieſt, and continued by Letters. Wherein Tranſubſtantiation is proved a Novel Doctrine, and that the Church of Rome has notoriouſly erred in this Fundamental Article. Alſo occaſionally ſhewing, the Inconſiſtency of a late Sacramentarian Piece (call'd, A plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper) with the Doctrine of the Primitive Ages, the Reformers, the Church of England, and our greateſt Divines. Between H. C. of the Church of England, and A. B. of the Church of Rome.

Printed by J. Hughes; and ſold by F. Gyles near Gray's-Inn in Holbourn, J. Clark under the Royal-Exchange, J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane, Mr. Thurlbourn at Cambrige, Mr. Fletcher at Oxon, Mrs. Oliver at Norwich, Mr. Creighton at Ipſwich, and by the Booksellers of York and Bath.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Dedicated to His Royal Highneſs
The PRINCE)

ALZIRA

A

TRAGEDY.

As it is Acted

At the THEATRE-ROYAL

IN

Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden-Ball in Pater-noſter-Row.

STOLEN or Stray'd on Wednesday Night the 18th of this Inſtant Auguſt, from Mr. Whitall's at Broughton, about 9 Miles from Weſt Chester, a ſtrong dock'd Cheſnut Gelding, valued at 30 Guineas, full 15 Hands high, about 8 Years old, with a bald Face, and a ſmall Tail, which he carries very well; the off Leg behind White above the Footlock, and blemiſh'd with a Falſhey: Whoever gives Notice of the ſaid Gelding, ſo as he may be had again, to Mr. William Green, belonging to the General Poſt Office in London; or to Mr. Baily, Merchant in the City of Oxford, ſhall receive Two Guineas Reward, and all Charges allowed.

The famous Original Specifick Injection, or Lotion,

Which in nineteen Years private Practice, hath cured 972 *Gonorrheas or Claps, (without taking any Medicine by the Mouth) and ſince* September *was Twelve month* 710 *in the publick Way; and will prevent either Pox or Clap, as Thouſands have experienced.*

Thoſe that uſe this Medicine, always know where to find the Author.

IT entirely deſtroys and carries off all Venereal Infection, becauſe it reaches the Cauſe immediately which no Medicines taken by the Mouth can do, and therefore prevents all the doleful Attendants of impure Intrigues. *Sublata Cauſa tollitur Affectus.* It is not only a Antidote againſt the Diſeaſe, but the Poiſon of other Medicines.

N. B. Reaſon and Experience firſt recommended it to the Publick; the great Satisfaction it gives, and the great Demand for it, convinces me more and more of its extenſive Uſe. It alſo cures the Whites and Barrenneſs in Women, and Impotency in Men.

It is ſold only by Mr. John King, at his Picture-Shop in the Poultry, near Stocks-market, by Mr. Thomas Read, Printer, in Dogwell Court in White Fryars, Fleet-ſtreet, London; by William Evans, Bookſeller in Briſtol; and by Thomas Price, Bookſeller, in Glouceſter; at 7 s. 6 d. a Bottle, which is wrapp'd and ſealed up with Directions (a proper Inſtrument a Shilling.) Ask for a Bottle of Water.

It is to be obſerved,

(For the Satisfaction of all Perſons, who are fearful or doubtful of uſing any Publick Medicines)

That there never was, nor will be, a good and beneficial Medicine publiſhed to the World, without finding Enemies whoſe Intereſt it is, not only to decry and vilify, but alſo to counterfeit it; and the better the Medicine, the greater the Oppoſition: Therefore all doubtful People ſhould have Recourſe to Experience, the infallible Attteſter of Truth, without Prejudice or Partiality. Let them enquire of the Succeſs of the Medicine, either where it is ſold, but rather of thoſe who have uſed it; and if they are informed the Effects anſwer the Intentions, let them freely uſe it, without regarding what Malice, Intereſt, or Prejudice may ſuggeſt againſt it.

The only infallible and ſpeedy Cure for the moſt confirmed LEPROSY, either of the Moiſt or Dry Kind,

That has been ſold for ſeveral Years by Mr. Parry, in Bartlehead Court, Fleet-ſtreet, with much, and happy Benefit to the Publick; but, ſince his Deceaſe, is ſold now only by Mr. Read, for 5 s. a Pot, with Directions, at his Houſe in White-Fryars.

N. B. You turn in juſt by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-ſtreet, and it is the great Corner Houſe in White-Fryars; James Read, in great Letters, is wrote over his Door.

AND for all Leprous and other ſcabby Breakings out on the Skin, whether of the whole Body, or in particular Parts only, this is the only ſure and eaſy Method of Cure, being an incomparable pleaſant Electuary, which, after all the uſual Methods and Medicines, and even Salivations tried in vain, perfectly eradicates thoſe inveterate Maladies, tho' of many Years ſtanding, ſo as never to return again, accompliſhing that in a few Days, which all other Means can poſſibly perform in many Months, and that with the greateſt Safety in the World, and without any Confinement, as has been happily experienced by many Hundreds.

Common Itches, and other ſlight Foulneſſes of the Skin, it compleatly cures almoſt in an Inſtant, without Trouble; and for the worſt Scabbineſs, and moſt grievous Leproſy, may certainly be depended upon as abſolutely infallible, as the Patients themſelves in three Days Time will affirm and find.

N. B. This noble Specifick Electuary may be taken with equal Succeſs in extreme Weather, hot or cold, by following the printed Directions given with the Medicine.

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